"Before Gutierrez de Caso made him self appear as a confidential agent of Spain. When Gutierrez left Mexico City de Caso went into hiding, and when Gen. Obregon entered he ordered his arrest. De Caso sought refuge in the arrest. De Caso sought retuge in the building of the Spanish legation. I then ordered Gen. Obregon to make request of Jose Caro, who styled himself charge d'affaires of Spain, to surrender de Caso within twenty-four hours.

"Jose Caro made solemn assurances that de Caso was not in the legation, but having obtained proof that he was I directed Gen. Obregon to make a search of the legation with the permission of Charge Caro. Caro opposed search of the legation with the prima-sion of Charge Caro. Caro opposed this, pleading the inviolability of the building. I could have ordered the search, but wishing to avoid giving any offense to the people and govern-ment of Spain I limited my action to requesting Caro to leave the country.

Diplomatic Character Ignored.

"The Spanish government had Min ster Cologan before Madero, and when it afterward recognized Huerta, Colo government of Spain has not recog-nized the constitutionalist government, nor were any letters of recall presented by Cologan. The diplomatic character of Caro is entirely ignored. In strict justice I could have taken more severe measures without infringing any principles, practices or courtesies of an international character, but as a mark of amity for the people and government of Spain I confined myself to requesting Caro to leave the country. Caro did not even answer any of the Caro did not even answer any of the communications addressed to him in regard to the de Caso incident."

Spanish Minister Is Safe Aboard U. S. Battleship; Intends Going to Spain

ose Caro, the minister of Spain in Mexico, is today an involuntary fugi-tive on board the American battleship Delaware in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Expelled from the country by Gen. Carranza, so-called first chief of the constitutionalists, Senor Caro has accepted the reiterated invitation of the American authorities to take refuge on

Acting on an intimation from Gen. Carranza that he was persona non grata and that he leave the country within twenty-four hours, dating from midnight of Wednesday, February 10, Senor Caro arrived here Friday night and was today afforded asylum by Capt. William L. Rogers of the Delaware, who acted in this matter under instructions from Washington. came to Mexico only recently. He had not presented his cre-dentials as Spanish minister, not hav-ing received from his government in-structions to join Gen. Carranza's so-

Consul Canada Instructed.

structed by Washington to extend ourtesies to Senor Caro on his arrival at Vera Cruz from Mexico City. He requested the local authorities to show the Spanish minister such considerations as were possible. Accompanied ada met Senor Caro and the members of his staff when they arrived here last night. The minister was told that he might avail himself of the opportunity to go aboard the American battleship at once if he so desired, but instead he chose to accept quarters for the night on board the Spanish merchant ship Reina Maria Cristina, which is tied up at the dock here, due to sail Febru

ary 16.

Today Capt. Rogers, accompanied by Mr. Canada, called on Minister Caro and renewed the invitation to come on board the Delaware. The minister finally accepted for himself and his staff, and now the Spanish diplomats are on board the American warship. They expect to remain on the Delaware until they leave Mexico next Tuesday on the Reina Maria Cristina.

Foreign Office Statement.

That Jose Caro, sent to Mexico as lum on the American battleship Delaware had in fact no official standing and that he was guilty of attempting to shield a man accused by this government of a serious crime," was the substance of a defense outlined in a statement issued tonight by Jose Urrueta, head of the foreign office under Gen. Carranza.

The route around the north of Scotland, owing to the depth of the waters, cannot be endangered by mines. There as well as in the waters of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the waters, cannot be endangered by mines. There as well as in the waters of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the depth of the North of Scotland, owing to the Scotland of Scotland, owing to the Scotland of Scotland or the Scotland of Scotland or the Scotlan

Gen. Carranza.

In this statement Urrueta recited that Angel del Caso, a Spanish resident of Mexico, had been closely identified in politics with Gen. Francisco Villa, at one time having served as his secretary, and that after Gen. Villa's retirement from Mexico City he styled himself minister of Spain without any right whatever. When Gen. Obregon entered Mexico City the arrest of Del Caso was ordered and the accused was given 'refuge in the Spanish legation by Senor Caro, who in the meantime had arrived in Mexico.

by Senor Caro, who in the meantime had arrived in Mexico.

"Gen. Carranza ordered that the Spanish legation be searched, after Senor Caro had denied the presence of Del Caso, and when Senor Caro refused permission for this search to be made Gen. Carranza ordered him to leave the country.

Senor Caro protested, Senor Urrueta asserts in his statement, on the ground that as a duly appointed minister his legation enjoyed the right of extra territoriality; at the same time he claimed the inviolability of his person.

stble for him to do this in so much as he had been sent to a government which had not been recognized by his govern ment, and there was no one to whom he might present the letters of recall of his predecessor, Senor Cologan. of his predecessor, Senor Cologan. Senor Urrueta alleges also in his statement that Senor Caro was lacking in respect because he objected to the searching of his house, and in that he failed to answer messages sent him by the Mexican authorities. Speaking of his statement on the subject of Senor Caro, the Mexican foreign minister said that Gen. Carranza might in strict justice have insisted upon the search

made permanent a temporary order reducing rates issued a year ago. The order is based on a six-month test during which the company submitted a statement of its earnings in detail between the points affected. Minor alterations in the original order were made on the same showing.

GERMANY ADHERES TO WAR ZONE NOTE **DESPITE PROTESTS**

Berlin Finds Bryan Communication Friendlier Than Newspaper Reports Indicated.

ADMITS FROM AMERICAN **VIEW SOME POINTS JUST**

Anticipated Objection, But Insists Naval Campaign Can Proceed Without Clash With U. S.

AGAIN WARNS ALL NEUTRALS

Kaiser's Minister at The Hague Again Calls Attention to Danger to Ships in Waters Around

11:10 p.m .- The German foreign office, specting the declaration of Germany of ing at length the German point of view war zone in the waters around Great on conditional contraband.

The foreign office had not anticipated that the United States would accept the German position without objection and it even recognized that from the American standpoint certain of the points raised are quite justified. Germany, however, it is declared, in-

tends to adhere to its own viewpoint.
Various officials, diplomatic, naval
and military, whose opinions have
been sought, profess to see no elements of danger in the situation, and ments of danger in the situation, and are convinced that the naval campaign can be conducted on the lines laid down in the admiralty proclamation without involving difficulties between the United States and Germany.

Renews Warning to Neutrals.

THE HAGUE, via London, February 13. 9:55 p.m.—The German legation has entering the war area around the British Isles, as defined by the German ad-

miralty, and to the original note adds the following:

"Since Germany, following the example of Great Britain, declared as a war zone on and after February 18 English and Irish waters, the British have declared all the ports of England war ports and have justified the use of neutral flags on merchant vessels

ports and have justified the use of neutral flags on merchant vessels.

"Moreover, according to a reliable source, a great number of British merchantmen have been armed in order to destroy German submarines by shells or by ramming them. Thereby, these ships lose their character as merchant ships and become war vessels.

"Germany, therefore, is again obliged urgently to warn all neutral ships

"Germany, therefore, is again obliced urgently to warn all neutral ships against entering English coast waters after February 18, as from that date the German admiralty will prosecute the war with all means at its disposal against British war ports and British armed machant chine. merchant ships.

Danger to Vessels.

"Neutral vessels which are then still within the war zone will run the same through the zone of battles between date and place could not have beer

as well as in the waters of the North sea, with the exception of British wa-ters and German bay, neutral shipping will not be endangered by the meas-ures the German admiralty is adopt-ing."

Lusitania Again Sails.

LIVERPOOL, February 13, via London, 4:14 p.m.—The Cunard steamer Lusitania, the vessel which flew the American flag across the Irish sea or her last trip in as a measure of protec ner last trip in as a measure of protec-tion against German submarines, sail-ed from Liverpool for New York at her usual hour today under the British flag. Whether or not this emblem will still be flying when the Lusitania reaches the Irish sea was a question which the keenly interested passengers found it impossible to obtain an or found it impossible to obtain an an

asserts in his statement, on the ground that as a duly appointed minister his legation enjoyed the right of extra territoriality; at the same time he claimed the inviolability of his person.

Lack of Respect Charged.

The Mexican foreign minister, continuing, declares that Senor Caro had no official standing whatsoever, for the reason that he had not presented his

Berlin Must Settle.

nany and Great Britain, the Temps many and Great Britain, the Temps in commenting on the summaries of today recalls that Secretary of State the American notes, says: Lewis Cass in correspondence with

"Fresident Wilson's note to England
Great Britain in 1860 declared that the
does not deserve the name of a pro-

the Mexican foreign minister that Gen. Carranza might in strict ice have insisted upon the search the house, but he contented himself in the expulsion of Senor Caro.

Mourning for Carranza's Family.

FERA CRUZ, Mexico, February 13.—

ie bydy of Gen. Jesus Carranza, other of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, e so-called first chief of the constitutionallists, together with the bodies of is son and nephew, were brought into fear Cruz today and will be buried to-lororow.

Gen. Sesus Carranza was executed Gen. Sesus Carranza was execu

War Upon Shipping if **Assured Food Supply** Warfare against merchant shipping,

declared by Germany in establishing

and Ireland, will be relaxed if Ger ous food supply for her non-com-patant population. This is practically what Count von Bernstorff admitted o State Department officials last even ng, emphasizing the importance that he German government places on unestricted shipments of food.

The German ambassador was in con-erence with Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing.
While State Department officials re-used to make any statement of the conwhile State Department omciais re-fused to make any statement on this sub-ject last night, it was made clear that the position of the German government is that the proclamation of a war zone and campaign against enemy merchant ships was simply a retaliation against England's alleged violations of the declaration of London in hindering con-ditional contraband destined for civilians from reaching Germany. This accordfrom reaching Germany. This, accord-ing to the German ambassador, is no less inhumane than the campaign on merchant vessels.

View of American Note.

Officials admitted that the American note to Germany was open to the con-struction that no vessels, either belligerent or neutral, should be sunk unpreviously visited and an oppor tunity given for the taking off of pas engers. It was reiterated that, while the rules of international law clearly ompelled such steps, the position taken was based largely on humantaken was based largely on humanitarian grounds.

An official who assisted in the preparation of the American note to Germany pointed out that the strong warning tone of the communication was not intended as a threat, but in reality was a friendly act done in a spirit of precaution lest the sinking of an American vessel with Americans aboard inflame public opinion in the United States to a degree which could not be estimated in advance.

Explains German Stand.

The German ambassador, it is under stood, did not discuss the intentions of his government in connection with the announced campaign on merchant

Britain and Ireland, states that the terms are much friendlier than previously had been expected by reason of the incomplete newspaper dispatches published here.

The foreign office had not anticipated

The foreign office had not anticipated

The foreign office had not anticipated the German ambassador was under-stood to have pointed out, require proof that the articles are destined to belligerent forces.

Modifies Its Decrees.

He said the German government had given assurances and also had modified its decrees, so that imported foodstuffs would not be appropriated by The German government also is willing to permit American consular officers to witness the sale and distribution of such foodstuffs to deermine whether or not they actually ire reaching the civil population of

The ambassador discussed to some The ambassador discussed to some extent the case of the Wilhelmina, an American steamer seized by Great Britain on its journey to Germany with foodstuffs. He believes the American government should take an interest in the safe delivery of the cargo to Germany. No formal action has been taken by the State Department beyond requesting Great Britain to postpone prize court proceedings until the ownprize court proceedings until the own-ers of the vessel, who have submitted a brief to the department, are enabled to discuss the case further here

Question of Cargoes. The question of cargoes, such as tha of the Wilhelmina, which were shipped the national food supply became effective, probably will be covered fully in the American reply to the British not tral commerce. Most of the communica derstood to be full of statistics As for conditional contraband, the facthat the German government had taken over the supply of grain and flour is cited by the British government as proof that foodstuffs consigned to civilians really would be used by the army

Claim of First Note This point also probably will be discussed at length in the American reply, for in the first note from the Washing-

ligerent forces, was not sufficient reason for preventing the delivery of the shipment, and that in each case proof of the destination must be shown.

Both Ambassadors Page and Gerard sent brief messages to the State Department last evening declaring they had presented the respective communications to the British and German foreign offices. They did not add any comment as to the manner of reception of the notes.

GERMAN JOURNAL **DENOUNCES WILSON**

Frankfurter Zeitung Declares President's War Policy Toward England Feeble.

LONDON, February 14, 1:25 a.m.-A PARIS, February 13, 5:45 p.m.—Discussing the American notes to Ger-quotes an editorial from the Frankfurter Zeitung of February 12, which

Great Britain in 1860 declared that the papers and not the flag of a vessel constituted its nationality, and also that the Americans used a flag other, than their own on a vessel of war to approach Guam in 1898.

The newspaper points out that the Italian marine code recognizes the right of a vessel to fly a neutral flag by allowing the use of the Italian flag on the commercial marine of a belligerent.

does not deserve the name of a protect. It is feeble, like the President's entire policy so far toward England.

"Washington's recipe for its relations with the Briton is: Wash his fur, but don't wet him.' Washington, however, appears to have another recipe for Germany.

Fighting for Existence.

the United States demand a prompt and ubstantial increase in our army and The debate will be held in March. The innovation that was made last year by Princeton of having only undergraduates eligible to participate in the debate has been adopted by Hervard and Yala. IN HARNESS AGAIN

Sentiment Grows in East and Middle West for Former President.

HE FROWNS ON IDEA

Believed Col. Roosevelt Will Flop Back in Republican Fold. Hughes in Public Mind.

Taft have understood for a long time that nothing would induce him to seek another nomination for the White House and that there are no charms for him in looking forward to another four years in the executive offices Notwithstanding his emphatic attitude on the question, visitors to Washington bring word that the movement to put Mr. Taft in harness again is growing rapidly in many directions, cially in the east and middle west, where there is a strong and earnest feeling that no President ever received less credit for his work or was so unfairly judged. The movement takes the form of an effort to vindicate the former President.

Mr. Taft, it is represented from inside sources, would discourage anything looking to bringing him forward again as the leader and nominee of his party.

Content With Change.

That only under circumstances that vould cause a widespread demand for im would he depart from his present state of thought on the question, is the belief of those who know him and have been in touch with him recently and he does not expect any such condi-

and he does not expect any such condition to arise. Both he and his friends are content with the steady change of viewpoint as to his four years in the White House. That the masses of the people begin to understand him better is said to be a source of satisfaction to him far greater than would the prospect of another nomination and re-election to the White House.

Mr. Taft despised the importunities of office seekers and the distribution of patronage. It was a nightmare to him at all times. He would rather give an hour of his time to a personal chat with an unselfish friend than one minute to a senator or representative hunting a place for a constituent, those who were close to him know full well. The pettiness of it all, the mean little polities involved, irritated his genial nature more than all the other duties of his office combined.

No Relish for Quarrel.

No Relish for Quarrel.

Mr. Taft, too, it is known, had n relish for his quarrel with Theodore Roosevelt. It was painful to him that drastic tactics in replying to the ac cusations of his former friend and political benefactor. It was to him like a cloud shutting out the sunshine. It is today a blight upon the memories of otherwise pleasant and useful days in the public service. That Col. Roosevelt would not tolerate the nomination of Mr. Teff and would inject some of velt would not tolerate the nomination of Mr. Taft and would inject some of the bitterness of 1912 into 1916, with Mr. Taft a probability, is conceded by friends and foes of the New Haven statesman. That Mr. Taft would not be happy to see Col. Roosevelt again the leader of the republican party also seems a certainty. The old feud, therefore, promises to eliminate both men from the real goal of 1916, according to the present view.

Think Roosevelt Will Flop.

That Col. Roosevelt will flop back to the republican party within another Oyster Bay, however, deem the time inopportune to make a rush for the prize and take himself out of the fight he will not keep hands off the contest. It would be impossible for him to do otherwise, it is held. So the colonel, as viewed now, will "refuse" the nomination, but will have enough to say about who gets it to be a big element in the presidential affairs of next year. Whoever does get the nomination will be delighted if he can be sure the colonel will not take the stump against him.

Passenger traffic on the Oyster Bay rail-Passenger traffic on the Oyster Bay rall-road line is expected to increase within the next year by visits of irlends and backers of republican candidates who will want to "see" the colonel and as-certain how he looks upon the whole thing and particularly upon the aspira-tions of prominent republicans. Col. Roosevelt has busy times ahead of him, it is believed.

There are certain bull moose leaders who say the colonel will never go ack upon that party, even if the funer-

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Monday,

Tuesday,

Friday,

Thursday,

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They know from experience that they get results

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week every Saturday and Sunday. Being a true state-

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

AFFIDAVIT.

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended February 12, 1915—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-oftown agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,

Business Manager,

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

District of Columbia, ss.:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of February, A.D. 1915.

February 7..66,811 February 6..73,210

February 13..65,776 February 12..74,497

February 7..54,726 February 8..73,983

February 9..74,403

February 10..74,499

February 11..74,178

E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public.

ment, it can stand the bright light of publicity.

February 8..49,998

February 9. . 67,247

February 10. . 68,346

February 12..67,093

Wednesday, February 11..67,887

District of Columbia, ss.:

al trimmings do still wrap it in gloom, and that he will have no concern over the republican nomines, but that's not the opinion of others.

Inside or outside the republican party Col. Roosevelt would not stand for the nomination of Mr. Taft and would fight him up to the polls. Likewise Mr. Taft won'd probably express his disapprobation of the colonel under the same conditions.

onditions.

Friends of other republican candi Friends of other republican candidates do not look, therefore, for either of the former republican Presidents to take anything more than an active party position next year, and that is why so many other aspirants are in the field and feeling their way along.

A prominent western republican who will be in the next Senate said yesterday that the man who is now most strongly in the public mind is Associate Justice Hughes. He has great political strength, many friends and no enemies.

CHANCE OF DESTROYING

OF ANOTHER TERM WAR OFFICIALLY REPORTED

GERMAN STATEMENT. BERLIN, via London, February 13

11:12 p.m .- The following German of ficial statement was given out to night: German East Africa is now complete ly cleared of the enemy. German

troops have entered Uganda, British East Africa. Attention is called to the allegation that on Germany's western battle front (in France and Belgium) artillery ammunition which 'doubtles originated in America' has been found

'In France the Germans occupied 1,200 yards of French trenches, while in East Prussia the German operations are progressing successfully."

in the hands of the allies.

FRENCH STATEMENT

ARIS, February 13, 10:40 p.m.—Th issued by the war office tonight: In Belgium there have been artillery actions. At La Boisselle we blew up series of mines, occupying the excavation. Before Dompierre, southwest of Peronne, the explosion of one of our mines took by surprise Bavarian ploneers at work.

The enemy has bombarded the villages of Bailly and Tracys Le-Val. 'Our heavy artillery has reached the railway station of Noyon. In the Champagne district, in the region of Souain, one of our battalions, which had been successful in taking possession of a wood in front of our trenches, was not able to maintain its position before a counter attack by superior forces. by superior forces. A violent snowstorm has prevented the artillery from rendering effica-

clous support.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT. VIENNA, via London, February 13, 11:35 p.m.—The following Austrian

official statement was given out here tonight: nothing noteworthy has occurred. The situation along the Carpathian front in the western and middle section in general is unchanged. The strong Russian counter attacks in the vicinity of Dukla pass are be-

coming rarer. In the eastern section we have progressed. Simultaneously with the successful advance in Bukowina, our troops, after repelling the enemy near Koer cesmesoe, crossed Jablonica pass, and the passages on both sides of this road. Our forces in the upper region of the River Pruth won their way out of the mountain valleys and reached Wisznitz, Kuty, Kossow, Delatyn and Pasicizna.

"The number of Russian prisoners of war taken in the present series of battles now amounts to 29,000."

PETROGRAD, February 13.—The fol lowing statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-inchief was issued tonight:

On the Niemen-Vistula front fighting has taken place to the west of Jurburg, in the region of Lyck near Kadzidlo and to the east of Perpetz. In the region of Lyck we success fully repulsed the German attacks and inflicted on the enemy heavy

artillery successfully bombarded the

directions 'In the Carpathians our troops occupied the fortified heights in the repied the fortified heights in the region of Swidnik and also those between the Lupkow pass and the upper San, where we captured about
1,000 prisoners. On the fron between Ujok and Tuchla passes we
forced the Germans to fall baca a
little from the Koziuwka heights.
The enemy is entrenched about forty
feet from our trenches. At wyszkow
we repulsed a stubborn attack by the
enemy."

Cyrus McCormick Weds. CHICAGO, February 13 .- Cyrus Mc Cormick, grandson of the inventor of the reaping machine, and Miss Dorothy Linn were married here today. Harold F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller and uncle of the bride-groom, led the wedding procession.

GOOD PUBLIC UTILITY

Declares Street Railway Companies Can at Least Be Held Accountable.

The jitney bus wave of popularity that is spreading across the continen and the plans for establishing severa routes in Washington have prompte a warning by R. W. Meade, presiden of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of New York Company. Speaking from more than thirty

years' experience. Mr. Meade says that the municipal authorities should sider carefully allowing unrestricted ablished transportation facilities. was the publication in the newspaper: that trolley line extensions in severa western cities had been stopped as the direct result of jitney bus competition Mr. Meade, as executive head of a motor bus company, had been asked whethe or not the jitney bus could ever prov

successful. Danger in Situation

"The danger in the situation," said municipalities and all others are apparently plunging ahead without giving much thought to consequences. The wake up to the fact that they have destroyed a useful, dependable and responsible public utility and have in its

sponsible public utility and have in its place nothing on which the city or the public can rely.

"If transportation facilities in any city are not sufficient or proper a satisfactory remedy cannot be obtained by putting irresponsible agencies in competition with them. Whatever may be said in criticism of the fallure of street railway systems in some of our cities to provide adequate facilities for the transportation of the public, they at least can be held accountable, both to the public and to the municipalities. This cannot be said of tha jitney bus unless the imprisonment of the owner can be considered a satisfactory remedy, because most of these men have nothing in the way of property except their bus, and that frequently is owned subject to a chattel mortgage. The owner snaps his fingers at damage suits, and being financially irresponsible he cannot be brought to book.

Costs More to Operate.

Costs More to Operate.

tion lies deeper. Some one is going to man, because of the fundamental fact long and expensive experience, that the America than the trolley car. There isn't any doubt of this. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company is no infant as far nue Coach Company is no infant as far as passenger-carrying companies go. As far back as nearly thirty years ago it was operating horse-drawn stages on 5th avenue; later it tried out to its chagrin the storage-battery type of bus, and about eight years ago it adopted the gasoline-driven type of vehicle. Now in this history of over a quarter of a century the company before it became self-supporting lost something like a million dollars, but it learned a great many actual first-hand facts about bus operation.

Charges 10-Cent Fare.

moderately successful, but it charges a ten-cent fare, runs over a limited and favorable stretch of territory, has a enemy's columns moving in various plant and equipment of such a character that its operating costs are re duced to the minimum obtainable in duced to the minimum obtainable in this country and in the present state of the art, and is managed with scrupulous care by an operating staff that has been many years in development. In spite of these advantages the company spends 9 cents out of each dime of its service in providing for operating expenses, maintenance and depreciation, reserves for damage claims, taxes, percentage of gross earnings paid to the centage of gross earnings paid to the city, interest on capital, etc.

Chance of Big Earnings.

"If the company were able to keep back for its own uses the sixty-odd thousand dollars it pays each year to city and state; if it were able to send out its buses when the harvest is good and take them in when "pickings" are poor, and escape regulation by the authorities and any responsibility for damage claims; if it were able to for get the morrow and cut down its reserves for maintenance, depreciation etc.; in a word, if it were able to oper ate anywhere and everywhere without regard to schedule or other restrictions, the company could no doubt make a highly favorable financial showing for a few seasons. What might happen after that is another matter.

"The situation among the Jitney bus men is that they have all this to learn. Of course, there will be a reckoning some time in the future, but in the meanwhile sad havoc is being played in the traction situation in some localities, the investments of those who have depended upon the good faith of municipalities to protect them are being destroyed and the public is going to be the sufferers in the end." ate anywhere and everywhere withou

LENT BEGINS WEDNESDAY

Special Rites Will Be Held in Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

the prelude to holy week and Easter, will begin next Wednesday (Ash Wednesday).

On that day special masses are to be sund in all Catholic churches, while special services are to be held in the Episcopal churches. In the catholic churches members of the congregations will receive at the hands of the priest the ashes of the palms of the preceding Palm Sunday, these ashes, blessed and censered, being marked in the form of a cross on the foreheads of the communicants. The day is the first of the forty days of devotions self-denial and penitence with which communicants of the Catholic and Episcopal churches, as well as those of other denominations, to some degree, observe the Lenten season.

Origin of Ash Wednesday. The origin of Ash Wednesday is al-

though ecclesiastical history seems to show that the day was well established as early as the eighth century. In the earliest writings on church matters Ash Wednesday appears as "Dies cinerarium," or day of ashes, and in ancient times public penitents appeared before the congregation on that

day, garbed in sackcloth and ashes, to confess their sins.

In the Anglican Church, Ash Wednesday is marked by the commination services, consisting of the solemn reading of "the general sentence of God's cursing against sinners, gathered out of the seventh and twentieth chapters of Deuteronomy, and other places of the Scriptures." The lections for the day are the same as those in the Catholic Church, Joel, 2:12, eta, and Matthew, 6:16, etc.

This office is omitted in the American prayer book, with the exception of the three concluding prayers.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT PURSUING TEUTONS, PETROGRAD STATES

(Continued from First Page.)

ful astonishment for the Russians. This their gratitude at deliverance by talent is not connected with any one France in voices choked with emotion. it is not the work of any individual and prominent leader like Napoleon a cenprominent leader like Napoleon a cen-tury ago. These great German achieve-ments in creating new armies will per-haps be attributed later to the genius of a single great organizer. At any rate, our capacity for creating armies and putting them on the right spot proves that the German general staff is con-tinually utilizing the experiences gained in the Franco-Prussian war.

But what a different aspect is presented by the present war in matters of organization! Prepared by incessant intellectual and creative work, executed with profound self-confidence and grounded upon a whole people's spirit of self-sacrifice in peace and war, a movement has resulted which must succeed.

must succeed.

"Whoever had imagined a few months ago that German armies would be operating on the Roumanian frontier and in the Carpathians would have been regarded as a fantastic dreamer. Whoever had tried to demonstrate in figures the numbers of German troops now actually rolling toward the frontiers by railway would have been disbelieved even by a large part of the active army officers. The dangers of the situation, with enemies on all sides, have given the German people the power of a giant, who advances from one victory to another." from one victory to another.

Maj. Von Schreibershoher's Opinion. The military expert of the Mittag Zeitung, Maj. von Schreibershoher, writes:

"The victory must have a decisiv Germans seized the initiative and have achieved results which will have lasting effects and bring Germany and Austria a long step toward a final decision. Their operations have developed in an extraordinarily favorable manner and the foundations manner and the foundations been laid for further successes, latest victories in East Prussia, Carpathlans and Bukowina are Carpathians and Bukowina are the first steps toward further blows for crushing the enemy."

FAILS TO REACH VERDICT.

Jury in Government Fraud Case Out Twenty Hours in Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, February 13 .- After

the federal district court here today verdict in the trial of Simeon Wetmore, Daniel K. Bullens, Henry Lutz n and David J. Simpson, charged with conspiring to defraud the government on Panama canal contracts. The men were officers or employes of the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburgh.

CHEERED BY PEOPLE

Tricolors Hidden Since 1870 Decorate Homes, and He Is Showered With Gifts.

PARIS, February 13, 4:30 p.m -President Poincare and Minister of War Millerand, who are on a tour of inpection of the western battle front, were received enthusiastically today by the people of Alsace. Tears of joy streamed down the faces of the older inhabitants, while younger persons, dressed in the national Alsatian costume, presented handmade gifts to the

The houses in the province were dece rated with tri-color flags which had een hidden in Alsace since 1870. The nayors of the various towns expressed

Decorates Notables

President Poincare decorated many notabilities with the order of the Legion of Honor. He also bestowed the Legion of Honor on the mother superithe Thann Hospital for devotion to and care of the wounded. The presidential party paid a visit to a school where the children are now taught both Ger nan and French.

President Poincare inspected the French trenches in the valley and decorated several officers and men for valor. The president said he was well satisfied with the healthy appearance of the troops, and also commended the remarkable strength and cunning of the fortifications.

Visits Alsatian Points.

The party also visited the principal Alsatian points occupied by the French, including Dannemarie and the heights which dominate Cernay (Senn-heim) and Muelhausen plain.

DRY LAW CAUSES DEFICIT.

Hatfield Asks West Virginia Legislature for \$650,000. CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 3.-Gov. Hatfield today sent to the

legislature a special message asking egislation that will make up the deficiency of \$650,000 occasioned by the effect upon the general operations. The operations of the prohibition amend-

have ment.

and coal, oil and gas would meet the requirements, but expressed preference
quirements, but expressed preference
for a privilege tax for holding lands in
excess of 5,000 acres and a corporation

WOMAN LEADS FIGHT.

Smugglers of Chinese in Battle With Immigration Officers.

LOS ANGELES, February 13.—A woman smuggler, known as Goldie Evans, led a band of nine men in battle against three United States immigration officials at the Mexican border near Calexico last night, according to word received by federal officials here to-

Bullets were exchanged in a run-ning fight among the mesquite bushes of the desert, but in the end the wom-an, one of her followers and six Chi-nese whom they were trying to smug-gle into the United States were taken prisoners by the three government agents.

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